

WILL HICKMAN DODGE DEATH LIKE OTHER BOYS?

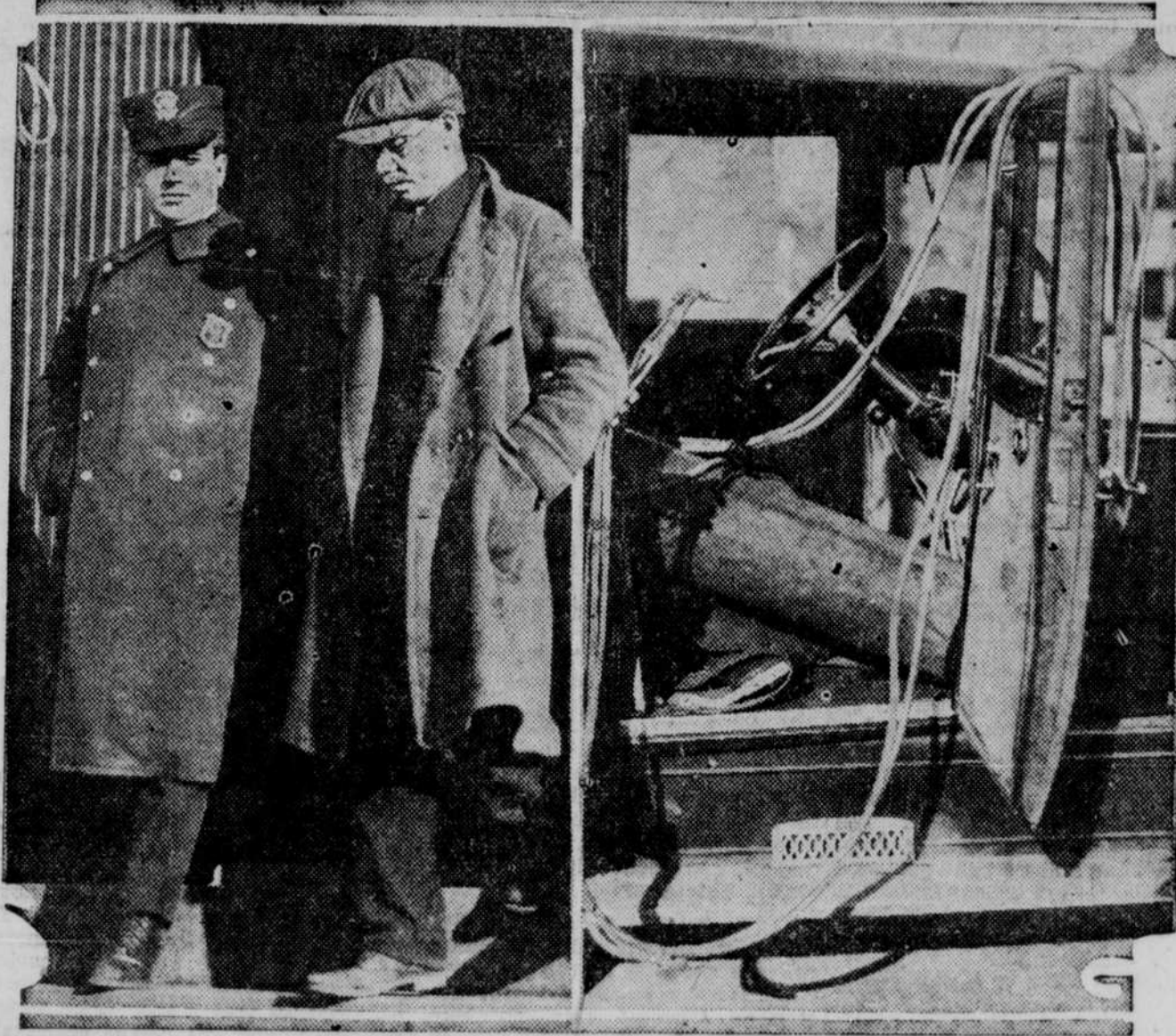


Indications are that William Edward Hickman (main photo) will resort to a plea of juvenile abnormality when brought to trial in Los Angeles for the murder and mutilation of little Marian Parker. Hickman's defense will be laid along the lines of Richard Loeb (left) who, with young Leopold, side-stepped the

death sentence for a similar slaying in Chicago. Temporary aberration, the plea that saved Harrison Nes (right) from capital punishment in New Jersey in a third crime of the same nature, may also be utilized in Hickman's behalf.

(International Newsweek)

MODERN SAFE-CRACKER USES AUTOMOBILE



Stanley Giffen, with policeman, was caught in Boston while cracking a safe. He is stone deaf, but not dumb. His outfit for his work is one of the most complete that has been seen in these parts for many

a day. He used the auto shown in the photo and carried his acetylene tanks, blowpipe and long rubber hose to the job.

(International Newsweek)

Anti-Saloon Czar



Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio (above) will carry on all publicity, educational and legislative work of the Anti-Saloon League, taking over the position left open by the death of Wayne B. Wheeler.

TWINS BORN IN DIFFERENT YEARS



Here's one for the book! Mrs. Maurice Freiberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., was presented with twins that were born in different years. The twin boy on her left arrived in 1927, while his brother came a few minutes later in 1928. You can figure it out for yourself.

(International Newsweek)

Nobody Loves Her!



Marion Harris made herself a vaudeville star by warbling "I Ain't Got Nobody," and she'll sing the same old song when she goes before Chicago judge and asks him to rid her of legal ties to Rush Bissel Hughes, adopted son of Rupert Hughes, well known novelist.

(International Illustrated News)

For Evening Wear



Billie Dove, one of the movie's most beautiful charmers, appears in this gorgeous evening wrap of heavy brocade, trimmed with gold lace and glycerined ostrich plumes.

(International Illustrated News)

Hears Missing Plane



Raymond H. Black, radio operator of the steam trawler Tide, reported at Boston, where the Tide docked, that he had held a radio "conversation" with the "Dawn" which has been missing with Mrs. Grayson since December 23rd.

(International Newsweek)

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

RAISING GUINEAS

A poultry raiser who caters to the high-priced and luxury-loving trade comments as follows on the guinea: While from five to seven females may be mated to one male guinea there will be some difficulty of them laying in one nest. If the nest is not discovered and the eggs gathered, when the hens begin to sit they will have such a nestful of eggs that they cannot be covered and most of them will be spoiled.

Therefore it has been my experience, that unless they are confined (a difficult an inadvisable thing to do) it is better to pair them off. The male guinea can easily be told from the hen because his head wattles are much larger. His cry is also different and he never uses the peaceful and contented cry of "buckwheat" or "come-back."

The guinea begins to lay the last of April or the first of May. At this time the grass is not tall enough to furnish a successful hiding place, hence they are apt to lay in the barns or poultry houses in the same nest with the hens. However their eggs can easily be told from those of the chicken hen, being smaller and pointed at one end and rather flat on the other. The shell, which is light brown in color is also much harder than that of the chicken hen, and it appears, when one looks at it, to be rough. This, however, is not the case.

Although some breeders believe that the nest of the guinea must not be touched by the human hands, the eggs may safely be gathered without fear that the birds will desert the nest. They are then treated the same as an ordinary egg until ready to set.

When the grass and weeds begin to get tall, the guinea will seek a nest in these. If possible these must be found unless it is desired that they brood the young themselves. If they are not allowed to set, they will lay an egg a day until September. In the event that they are allowed to brood the young they will begin again in September, and lay a clutch of eggs. These may safely be hatched for the young guinea will reach a marketable size before the cold weather sets in.

It takes four weeks for guinea eggs to hatch. They may either be hatched in an incubator or under a chicken hen, or, as previously mentioned, by the guinea. When hatched under the guinea hen one should allow them to run at large. They will be amply taken care of as the male also helps in this.

When brooded artificially, or with a hen, they should be penned for a while. Be sure the pen is very tight, for they are so small that they can squeeze through a tiny hole, and once out, possess the wild trait of hiding quietly in the grass when one is hunting for them. They should be fed as one would feed a chicken.

When the wing feathers start to grow the chicks may safely be let out to range. They will pick up many bugs and provide much of their own living if allowed to do so. When they begin to change their brown feathers for the pearl covering (it is assumed that the pearl guinea is raised, as they are by far the most common) it is time to market them. At this time they will weigh from one to two pounds and be very plump, and at the most delicate stage for eating.

There is always a ready market for them at the better hotels, restaurants or road houses and they bring a very fancy price. It would be rather difficult to receive a maximum price from an ordinary butcher or dealer as they do not, as a rule, supply the high-priced and luxury-loving trade. For guinea fowl is indeed a luxury.

A GOOD HOG HOUSE

With the livestock industry holding up its head once more, breeders will probably build quite a few new hog houses during the coming fall and winter months. Many good materials are available, wood, hollow tile, brick, concrete, hollow cement blocks, all of which are good and will give excellent service and it makes little difference which is used. But it does make a difference how the house is constructed with reference to light, ventilation and sanitation. We have seen many well-built hog houses—well-built so far as material and workmanship were concerned—that were far from ideal in respect to providing the essentials of hog comfort.

It is a waste of money to erect a hog house that does not provide adequate light and ventilation for hogs. It is worse than that, in fact. Too often it brings about disease in the herd and turns what might have been a big income into a tremendous loss. Many a hog raiser has lost the price of a good hog house in a single year just because he lacked sanitary, well-lighted quarters.

We shall not attempt to give detailed directions for the building of hog houses. A plan that might prove very popular on some farms might not be the most suitable for others. What we should like to have every prospective builder of a hog house or any other farm building do, is to write the extension department of the agriculture college for his respective state and ask for its circular of plans for farm buildings. After having examined them carefully, pick out a plan and ask the college to send blue prints of same, which it will do for a nominal sum. These plans provide for all important features that every

US FARMERS

US farmers in the country, as the seasons go and come, is purty much like other folks—we're apt to grumble some! The spring's too backward fer us, er too far-ard—ary one—We'll jaw about it anyhow, and have our way er none! The thaw's set in too sudden; er the frost's stayed in the soil too long to give the wheat a chance, and crops is bound to spoil! The weather's either most too mild, er too outrageous rough. And altogether too much rain, er not half enough!

Now what I'd like and what you'd

hog house should have, many of which the local carpenter might not consider of enough importance to incorporate in his plans.

The extension department of practically every agriculture college are in a position to furnish blue prints of plans for farm buildings at a nominal charge for printing them, and we feel confident that every prospective builder should investigate, especially since the cost is so small.

The planning and erection of every farm building should be looked upon as a matter of very great importance. The more information concerning different ways of planning and building them one can gather, the more nearly one is going to build the best available for the money one desires to spend. A hog house, or any other building on the farm, if properly built, will last a lifetime, and mistakes made in planning it with reference to convenience of arrangement, light, ventilation and other similar factors, prove exceedingly expensive in the end.

Those who expect to build for next spring's use will do well to look about and talk with neighbors and others own efficient hog houses with a view of learning the good as well as the bad points of each. After a person has owned a hog house for 4 or 5 years he usually discovers that if he were to build again the old plan would be modified to meet the requirements which experience has taught him would be desirable.

ACRE YIELD INCREASING

A generally rising trend in yields per acre of leading crops over the last 40 years in the United States is indicated by a survey, concluded recently by the department of agriculture.

The average yield per acre of corn has increased 18 per cent, since 1885, wheat 17 per cent., oats 14 per cent., and potatoes 39 per cent. The total area of the four crops expanded about 52 per cent., but the total production has increased 77 per cent.

Increased production due to higher acre yields alone amounts to 440,000,000 bushels of corn, 120,000,000 bushels of wheat, 165,000,000 bushels of oats, and 115,000,000 bushels of potatoes, a total of over 800,000,000 bushels of the four crops.

The outstanding increases in yields have been in the North Atlantic and the northern portion of the South Atlantic states, with somewhat lesser increases in the East North Central states. Similar changes have occurred in many portions of the West North Central states where pioneer agricultural methods have disappeared.

Corn yields in the North Atlantic states have increased from 6 to 10 bushels per acre during the 40 years, in the East North Central group from 6 to 12 bushels, and in the northern section of the South Atlantic states from 9 to 14 bushels. Yields average about 8 bushels per acre higher in Iowa, and 6 bushels in Minnesota.

LEARNING ABOUT BUGS

It is reported that the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture has developed a machine called an "insect olfactometer," by means of which the powers of smell possessed by bugs may be determined. It is expected that by finding out what insects do and do not like in the way of odors, they may be either lured to death or by some aroma irresistible, or repelled from fields by something not pleasing to their olfactory organs.

We know that insects have eyes, for we have destroyed them by the bright lights. We know they have taste, for we have had to disguise the flavor of insecticides. After we figure out their sense of smell, we may proceed to produce sounds harsh and unpleasing to the insect ear.

And after turning their senses to their own defeat, perhaps we may go a step farther and have courses in bug psychology, in which we will learn how to produce inhibitions and inferiority complexes in insects until a potato bug will be ashamed to look a potato in the eye.

But that is still in the future. At present the bureau is concerned with the insect nose. What we must do now is to prepare some substance which smells so bad that it will make the pink boll weevil turn purple with disgust, something that will cause the corn borer to start in on weeds or something else—anything to get away from the corn—something to make a citrophilus mealybug sneeze its head off.

From observation it would seem that what insects like in the way of odors is not always what we care for. Their ideas of sweet smells are not the same as ours. The worse it smells to us, the better many kinds of them seem to like it. And yet many appear to approve of smells pleasant to us. We have a suspicion that many insects at least have neither pleasure nor disgust in an odor—that the aroma merely tells them what the object is.

A GOOD FARM AID

Newspapers are devoting twice as much space to agricultural news as they did five years ago.

If a man lives a conscientious Christian life it does not matter to what church he belongs. The denominational walls between the various religious creeds are so thin that we all seem to be in one great room.

like is plain enough to me: It's jest to have old Providence drop around on you and me and ast us what our views is first, regardin' shine er rain, And post 'em when to shet her off, er let her on again! And yit I ruther, after all—considerin' other chores I got on hands, a-tendin' both to my affairs and yours—I'd rather miss the blame I'd git, a-rumin' things up there. And spend my extry time in praise and gratitude and prayer.

CLOVERS AS FERTILIZERS

For plowing down, sweet clover is better than red or mammoth. Try the biennial white sweet clover.